

The "New Times" is a really independent, non-party, non-class, non-sectarian weekly newspaper, advocating political and economic democracy, and opposing totalitarianism in all its forms.

Now, when our land to ruin's brink is verging,
In God's name, let us speak while there is time!
Now, when the padlocks for our lips are forging,
Silence is crime.
—Whittier.

THE NEW TIMES

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Canberra versus the Constitution

The "Economic Stability" Bill

In recent issues we have published important speeches made by Members of the South Australian and Victorian Parliaments, exposing the totalitarian character of the so-called Economic Stability Bills which have been introduced into State Legislatures by servile State Governments at Canberra's behest so as to get around the Commonwealth Constitution, the High Court and the electors' referendum verdicts, for the purpose of continuing centralised bureaucratic regimentation—National Socialism—despite the expiry of Canberra's war-time powers and pretexts.

During the debates in the Victorian Parliament on the Economic Stability Bill, the former Premier, the Hon. A. A. Dunstan, M.L.A., added a worthwhile contribution to the exposure of that measure. He said:—

When the war broke out in 1939, the Commonwealth Government exercised its full powers under the defence provisions. It submitted to the Commonwealth Parliament a Bill for a National Security Act, the passing of which authorised the issue of regulations. There are two ways in which the Commonwealth Constitution can be altered or amended. The first is by a referendum of the people, and the second is by a transfer of powers from the State Parliaments to the Commonwealth Parliament. Those methods have been tried since the outbreak of war, and they have both failed. Except to a limited extent in regard to social services, the people refused to give to the Commonwealth Parliament the powers sought, and when an attempt was made to induce the States to transfer certain powers, the State Parliaments refused.

MR. MICHAELIS.—It was a close thing.
MR. DUNSTAN.—The Victorian Parliament inserted a provision that the legislation could not take effect unless similar legislation were passed in all States, and I think the Legislative Council of Tasmania rejected the Bill submitted to that Parliament. The present Bill provides a third way of overcoming some of the obstacles of the Constitution. It will not in any way amend

the Constitution, but it will overcome constitutional obstacles which the Commonwealth Government says impede its desires. After all, the High Court of Australia is the interpreter of the Commonwealth Constitution. If any person at any time feels that there has been an abuse of the defence powers by the Commonwealth Government, he can approach the High Court and ask for a determination on whether the regulation is outside the powers of the Commonwealth Parliament. The Bill will silence the High Court in relation to four subject matters contained in this Bill.

MR. CAIN.—Five.
MR. DUNSTAN.—There will be five with the amendment still to be submitted by the Premier. This Parliament, rather than the High Court, is asked to determine whether certain things shall be outside the powers of the Commonwealth Parliament in the exercise of the defence provision. If members pass the Bill, they will brush aside the High Court in relation to these powers. The answer to any challenge that may be made will be this legislation, on which Parliament is asked to place its hallmark; to that extent, it will over-ride the function so efficiently discharged in the past by the High Court. . . . If 50 per cent. of these regu-

Whatever the ultimate results, the immediate results of the Republican victory in America have been comparatively beneficial. The Republican victory was a definite indication by the American electors that they had had enough of socialistic planning and regimentation. Experience with meat control in particular has proved to the American electors that controls create shortages, high prices, and black marketing.

When controls on meat were first removed, prices naturally were increased, although not to the same level as those previously paid on the black market. But the people started to get adequate meat. The increased prices were used as an excuse to re-impose controls. The people immediately noticed that meat supplies became short again, while the black market took on a new lease of life. The result was an outcry for a removal of control.

The following item from Don Iddon's Diary in the Melbourne "Herald" of January 30 is a revealing indication of what the removal of some controls has accomplished in America:

"Prices are falling, not drastically on a toboggan slide or a deep-drop chute, but with an ordered, almost majestic, precision.

"The dollar is buying more than at any time during the past six months. White shirts can be bought for three dollars (18/6); taxi drivers no longer sniff at a 10 per cent. tip; there is less hit-or-miss casual hiring; less profiteering and black-marketing.

"Almost every commodity except brand new automobiles and building materials is abundant. There is a glut of food of all kinds, and such a flood of fruit juice that prices have been cut in half.

"Earlier fears of a sharp recession are subsiding. It now looks as if the United States is undergoing an orderly readjustment of its economy, a levelling off of prices and wages that won't impose strain and torment on the nation. Its citizens are not being sold out."

Liberal and Country Party supporters please note:

"There was a time when the Leader of the Opposition advocated the granting of increased powers to the Commonwealth, but even he could find no virtue in the Government's proposals because the pressure from outside sources was too strong. Like many others, the right honourable gentleman had to bow to the will of his masters. As late as 1942 he said—

"I do believe that full nationhood requires greater powers at the centre for

greater responsibility cannot be discharged without them."

"According to the 'Sydney Morning Herald' of the 10th October, 1939, the honor-



MR. R. G. MENZIES,
Leader of the Opposition

able member for Wentworth. (Mr. Harrison), who is Deputy Leader of the Opposition, went so far as to advocate the abolition of all State Parliaments. . . ."

—Mr. Fuller, M.H.R., at Canberra, on November 22, 1946.

Bureaucracy marches on:
"I am a builder of working men's homes, employing seven carpenters, and I find it hard to keep supplies going for them.

"My only means of transport is a 1926 utility truck, which is in very bad order. I applied to the Transport Board for a priority to buy a new vehicle. Not hearing from it for some months, I wrote again, but received no reply.

"After some weeks I applied in person, and told the official behind the counter that I would have to give up building if the

(Continued on page 3.)

lations were tested in the High Court they would not stand. They are largely bluff. The Commonwealth Government has tasted power by regulation in time of war, and evidently it is anxious both to retain and extend that power in time of peace.

MR. CAIN.—The people have appeared to be anxious to leave power with the Commonwealth Government.

MR. DUNSTAN.—I do not think so. The Commonwealth Government asked on two occasions for wider powers, but the people of Australia most emphatically said "No," with the exception of powers relating to social services.

MR. CAIN.—But the people voted for the Commonwealth Government at the last election.

MR. DUNSTAN.—That is a matter of interpretation. There are many people today upon the Government payroll—I think the number is nearly 1,000,000. Since many of these people have been given concessions and "hand outs" from the present Commonwealth Government, it is only natural that they will make it difficult to displace the Government so long as it has money available to keep giving concessions.

MR. CREMEAN.—How do you make out that there are 1,000,000 persons on the Commonwealth payroll?

MR. DUNSTAN.—According to some statistics I saw in a booklet recently, the number of persons on the payroll of the various State Governments and the Commonwealth total, with their dependants, about 1,000,000. It is not only those on the payroll but also their dependants who are interested in how the Commonwealth Government treats them, and their combined numbers constitute a substantial voting force throughout the Commonwealth. To that extent the people who are dependent on those on the payroll have a vital interest.

The Commonwealth Government evidently fears that if any of these regulations were challenged they would be declared invalid by the High Court. It knows it has offended against the defence powers under which these regulations were issued, and therefore it is seeking to take the States into partnership so that they can share responsibility. The Commonwealth Government realises that these regulations are unpopular and, with the apparent approval of the Premiers' Conference, it has said, "We will link the States with us and our combined action will have the effect of quieting the High Court in the event of a challenge." That is a back-door method of overcoming the Commonwealth Constitution and the abuses of that Constitution that have been effected by way of the regulations.

In April of this year the Commonwealth Parliament passed an Act, which extended the regulations until the 31st of December of this year—that is about a fortnight from



MR. A. A. DUNSTAN, M.L.A.

now. Later on, the Commonwealth Government brought down another Bill the schedule of which contained a long list of regulations, the life of which the measure would extend until the 31st of December 1947. It included four of a far-reaching character. These are set out in clause 2 of the Bill—the National Security (Prices) Regulations; the National Security (Landlord and Tenant) Regulations; the National Security (Capital Issues) Regulations; and the National Security (Economic Organisation) Regulations. Those are the four, the validity of which the Commonwealth Government realises would be the most likely to be challenged, and in respect of which such a challenge would probably succeed. To overcome such a situation the Commonwealth reasoned that if that challenge were made, then it could proclaim a commencing date for those regulations, and it could be retrospective. It could issue a proclamation in June, but the commencing date could be made retrospective to the 1st of January.

Under this Bill, the Commonwealth Government has two chances. If the validity of its regulations is not attacked, then no proclamation of a commencing date will be made; but if the validity is challenged a commencing date will be fixed, and, in all probability, made retrospective.

MR. MICHAELIS.—It is as good as tossing a double-headed penny.

MR. DUNSTAN.—If this Bill becomes law there will certainly be no challenge in the High Court.

NOTES on the NEWS

A strong protest against "European refuse now causing trouble in Palestine" being admitted to Australia was made by the President of the A.N.A. (Mr. P. J. Lynch). This was followed by an outburst from Mr. Calwell, Minister for Immigration, who accused Mr. Lynch of anti-Semitism, but did admit that some of these anti-British troublemakers from Palestine had reached Australia—which is sufficient justification for Mr. Lynch's statement.

The Press of the same day (29/1/47) reported Custom officers searching "refugees," including 305 Jews, for forged English £5 and £10 notes. The report stated that Australian banks had already accepted some of the counterfeit notes. Having regard to all the circumstances, it's rather strange that Mr. Calwell should resent criticism of these aliens. Another report on the following day stated that these "persecuted refugees" brought with them gold bullion, jewels, nylon stockings, etc., worth about £500,000. One family alone is stated to have £50,000.

BRETTON WOODS: Mr. Dedman, who apparently has been selected, as the scapegoat for publicly sponsoring Bretton Woods, did not attend the Melbourne Trades Hall Council meeting to take part, along with Mr. Ward, in a discussion on this matter. Mr. Dedman excused himself on the grounds that Mr. Chifley objected to Ministers taking opposing sides; he apparently opposes both sides of the case being put, even to Labor executives. Labor rank-and-file members should make a note of this attempt to stifle discussion. Anyway, Mr. Ward received strong support from delegates when he explained the sinister aspects of this bankers' plot. Chifley, Dedman, Evatt and Co. are working frantically behind the scenes to sell out to the international bankers, and so it is vital that the facts be brought before all State Labor executives.

CORN CONSPIRACY: Australian wheat-growers will be interested to learn an international Cabal is now engaged in fixing wheat prices for some years ahead. The obvious stupidity of attempting to satisfactorily fix prices of commodities subject to the vagaries of nature, and the whims of bankers, politicians and unionists, should be noted by all sane people—especially farmers. Thirteen nations are said to be represented at the price-fixing talks, but very little publicity has been devoted to the conference—which is all the more reason why farmers should get busy before any finality is reached. It will be a sad day for wheatgrowers if they allow control over their production to pass into the hands of some abstract international body. Now is the time to resist this move.

DOCILE DOCTORS: An indication of what making doctors servants of the State (Continued on page 3)

THE MENACE OF INDIRECT TAXATION

(Radio Talk by ERIC D. BUTLER over 3CS, Colac.)

The basis of democratic government is that it shall be responsible government. But how can we say that we have responsible government when the taxpayers do not know how much taxation they are paying or how it is being spent? It may be true that we have some idea of what direct taxation we are paying, but what about the indirect taxes, most of which we do not realise we are paying?

Because the prices of most goods and services are so high today, it is not uncommon to hear many unthinking people suggesting that business people are profiteering. Most of the profiteering being done in this country is being done by the Government. The businessman is an unpaid tax collector for the real profiteers. He not only collects direct taxation from the pay envelopes of his employees, but he collects all the indirect taxation such as Sales Tax.

Let me give a few examples of how indirect taxation is affecting the cost of living.

Tobacco and alcohol are two subjects, which vitally concern most men. On every 2 ozs of tobacco selling at 2/11 the Taxation Monopoly collects 1/9. A cigarette smoker, who buys his cigarettes ready-made and smokes one packet per day, pays 7/7 weekly out of 12/10—or enough to pay his own child endowment for one child. A packet of matches retailed at 1/6 carries 8d excise and 1/2d sales tax. Therefore the price of at least one out of every two matches struck goes in taxation. Bottled beer retailed at 1/9 per bottle carries 9d tax. Direct excise and sales tax on draught rum yields the Taxation Monopoly £91/6/6 out of every £100. Direct excise and sales tax on draught beer yields in taxation £72/7/3 on every £100.

These taxation figures relating to alcohol and tobacco will probably be an "eye-opener" to the average drinker and smoker, but they do not tell the whole story. Apart from the fact that everything required for the making of tobacco and alcoholic drinks also carries a tax of some description, a tax which must, of course, be passed on to the consumer, it must not be forgotten that those manufacturing tobacco and alcoholic drinks pay company tax, while dividends to shareholders are also taxed. It is known that beer can be made for 3d per bottle and yield an excellent profit to the manufacturers. This means that direct and indirect taxation inflates the price of bottled beer by approximately 1/6 per bottle.

I was once asked at a meeting if it would not be a good idea for the Government to nationalise the breweries. In replying to the questioner I gave the figures I have just outlined and suggested that, as the Government is already the biggest shareholder in the brewing industry, it would not improve the position if it became the sole owner.

WHAT EVERY WOMAN SHOULD KNOW

No doubt many of my women listeners have not been moved by the figures relating to taxation on alcohol and tobacco—except, perhaps, to wish that the taxation could be increased in order that their husbands might give up smoking and their glass or two at the local.

But, ladies, what about the indirect taxation you pay when you do your shopping? Up until recently you paid 7½ per cent, sales tax on practically all coupon goods. When the official figures showed that the Government collected for last year at least £5 million more in sales tax than it budgeted to collect, and that revenue from other indirect taxes was exceeding the estimates, some small gesture had to be made to the taxpayers, so the 7½ per cent, sales tax on coupon goods was abolished.

However, there is still a 10 per cent, sales tax upon furniture, carpets, linos, crockery, cutlery, kitchenware and electrical appliances.

Mothers who buy ice creams and chocolates for their children contribute 25 per cent, sales tax on every purchase made. Sunglasses, face powder and compacts all carry 25 per cent, sales tax. Although most people regard hairbrushes, tooth brushes and combs as essential, the taxation "experts" regard them as luxuries and impose a 25 per cent, sales tax. A 25 per cent, sales tax is included in the price of toilet soap. Strangely enough, there is no sales tax on dog soap, so it is cheaper to bath your dog than to bath yourself! It is also cheaper to powder your dog than it is to powder your child! Toys, Christmas and business cards, household needles and thread all carry 25 per cent, sales tax.

OUTRAGEOUS PROFITEERING

And so we could go on and on giving example after example of how the people are robbed of their purchasing power by hidden taxation. Even when we go to the pictures or to other places of entertainment we cannot escape indirect taxation. There is an amusement tax!

The tax-gatherers are now tapping sixteen sources of tax revenue compared with fourteen in 1939. Pay-roll tax and Gift Duty tax were applied during the war.

The extra ½d surcharge on stamps helped to swell the profits of the Post Office to over £30,000,000 for the war years. This is outrageous profiteering of the worst type, and apparently it is to continue indefinitely—that is, unless we, the electors, decide that it is time that we started to look after our own affairs.

If a certain amount of taxation is required for the legitimate purposes of Government, this taxation should be levied in such a way that every individual knows exactly what taxation he is paying. Hidden taxation should be abolished. But, as I pointed out at the start of this talk, not

only is responsible government based upon the proposition that we know exactly how much taxation we are paying, but upon our understanding, and therefore being able to control, how our taxes are being spent.

HIDDEN TAXES MUST GO

The Government already proposes to spend in "peace"-time very nearly as much as it spent during the war. In trying to discover how this remarkable position arises we can ascertain that the various swollen bureaucratic departments propose to continue spending the taxpayers' money lavishly, but it is very difficult to obtain details. Before the war it was possible for alert and energetic Members of



PARLIAMENT HOUSE, CANBERRA

Parliament to discover from the Budget exactly how the Government was spending the people's money. Today this is impossible. During the war a new type of Budget was introduced, a Budget which gives little detail of expenditure. It is proposed to continue with this type of Budget permanently. Millions of pounds of the taxpayers' money are now voted in a few minutes—Members having no idea of how the money will be spent. The vast bureaucracy controlling the spending of the money is in reality the real Government, an unofficial Government that never has to face the electors.

The time has arrived when electors must take the first step towards obtaining responsible government. They must become responsible electors and challenge the bureaucratic army of occupation which threatens to continue permanently the spending of a large amount of the

THE "BILL OF RIGHTS" IN ALBERTA

The following official letter from Alberta has been received by one of our readers. After the letter was written, the main part of the Bill was declared ultra vires by the Alberta Supreme Court, the Premier of Alberta (Mr. Manning) announced his Government's intention to appeal to the Privy Council, and the British Government abolished the Canadian jurisdiction of the Privy Council.

OFFICE OF THE SOCIAL CREDIT BOARD.

Legislative Building, Edmonton, Alberta.

November 21, 1946.

Mrs. E. M. Bower,
40 Fitzgibbon Crescent, Caulfield, S.E.7,
Melbourne, Australia.

Dear Mrs. Bowers, —In Premier Manning's absence I have been asked, "to reply to your interesting letter of the 19th ult."

I regret the general impression that seems to have gone abroad that we are introducing Socialism into our legislation through the Bill of Rights.

While it is true that the Bill contains certain conditions, which restrict the dividend that is being offered, and, in consequence seems to discriminate against the average normal citizen, yet it is equally true that there are no compulsory features such as would be the case if it was introduced by a Socialist Government. It is also true that this partial dividend is NOT paid through extra taxation, but the extra purchasing power is obtained entirely through making full use of the human and material resources of our Province. I think most of us realise that the Bill is very far from what we would like it to be. There are many, many things in it that we do not like, and some things omitted that we would like to see in. It is not, and does not profess to be Social Credit, but it IS a means by which, if it will pass the Courts, we shall be able to implement Social Credit at least in Alberta.

Premier Manning and, in fact, all of us, have asked repeatedly for suggestions by which the Bill could be improved, and yet remain within the legal interpretation of the Courts.

The main objective is not the handing out of conditional material benefits to certain parts of the population, but to obtain, through the Courts, an acknowledgment that we have the power to issue, within the Province, extra purchasing power based, not on banker's credit, but on the credit of our own human and material resources.

Once we had this acknowledgment we would be in a position to go ahead and is-

people's money. This challenge can be made by electors associating, irrespective of present political affiliations, to make it clear to their Federal Members of Parliament that they expect them to put up a fight on their behalf. Electors must unite to demand drastic tax reductions.

FIRST STEP TO PROSPERITY

A drastic reduction of direct and indirect taxation will restore incentive to the production system, help remove the grievances of the workers by reducing prices, and make possible the demobilisation of the bureaucratic army of occupation.

It has been asked if it is possible to reduce all taxation by, say, 40 per cent. Others have asked what will become of the tens of thousands of bureaucrats demobilised as a result of tax reductions. Well, first and foremost, it is obvious that if the people keep a greater proportion of their own money and spend it for themselves, they will purchase those goods and services they require. Those now engaged in preventing people from producing will undoubtedly find satisfactory work in helping to supply the goods and services required by the people as a result of their extra purchasing power. Providing the present comparatively liberal credit policy were maintained, a 40 per cent, reduction in all taxation would result in such increased business that there is little doubt that there would be adequate revenue from the reduced rate of taxation to carry on the legitimate functions of Government.

I am not suggesting that a taxation reduction would solve all this country's problems—far from it—but it is the first step. Other steps, such as attacking our increasing debt problems, can be taken later. But unless the first step is taken, retarded production, shortages, rationing, black markets, and increasing industrial chaos threaten to lead to ultimate dictatorship.

TELL YOUR LOCAL M.P.

If we have a democracy, there is little doubt that the people can make their will prevail. Members of Parliament should represent the will of the electors. Those apathetic and spineless people who bleat that nothing can be done are the very people who make the destruction of liberty possible. If the electors cannot in association force a reduction in taxation, then we should cease talking about democracy and admit that we are serfs.

But the electors CAN force a tax-reduction policy if they will help with the letter-signing campaign now under way in all parts of Australia. Thousands of these protest letters have already been signed, and, if enough electors in every electorate join in the campaign, there will soon be such a flood of letters at Canberra that the Government will have to bow to the clearly expressed will of the electors, who, after all, are the ultimate source of the power of all Government. This power must be used while we still have time. This campaign needs your help, listeners. The small group of people paying for this weekly session have given a lead. Why not invest a few shillings in the tax-reduction campaign? Perhaps you would like to obtain signatures to demand letters? If so, write to the speaker, care of this station. But whatever you can do, do it now.

PUBLIC MEETING

Victorian League of Rights will be launched at a Public Meeting on Thursday, February 27, at 8 p.m., in the Assembly Hall, Collins Street, Melbourne. The main speaker will be Mr. Eric Butler. Bring ALL YOUR FRIENDS.

—John Weller, Hon. Secretary pro tem, Victorian League of Rights.

SOCIAL CREDIT IN QUEBEC

After their sensational election victory in the by-election of Pontiac last year, social crediters in Quebec have forged ahead with their organisational activities.

According to the meagre reports yet to hand, the by-election in Richelieu-Vercheres on December 26 resulted in a campaign of physical violence against the social crediters.

M. Louis Even, brilliant editor of the French-Canadian Social Credit journal, "Vers Demain," was assaulted with an iron bar and had to be sent to hospital M. Mercier, provincial organiser, was kidnapped on election day.

In spite of the bitter opposition, the social crediters were the only ones to increase their strength as compared with the last general elections. The Liberals held the seat with 11,749 votes, the Union des Electeurs coming second with 5948. The Progressive-Conservatives only polled 1873 votes. The London "Times" of December 27 comments that the near elimination of the "Conservatives" in a Liberal stronghold and the progress of the social crediters are "a surprising trend." We will publish further details as they come to hand.

CHIFLEY AND INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENTS

The following letter is interesting in view of Mr. Chifley's apparent willingness to surrender Australia's sovereignty, piece-meal, through various international agreements such as the "Bretton Woods" agreement. Whether he has "run true to form" once again will be known when the details of the International Trade Organisation agreement are examined:—

6 Barina Road, Lane Cove, N.S.W. 24th January, 1947. Rt. Hon. J. B. Chifley, Parliament House, Canberra, A.C.T.

Dear Sir, —It was encouraging to read in the "Sydney Morning Herald" report of your statement on Australia's Policy at the International Trade Conference that "it is the intention of the Australian Government to proceed with its plans for the progressive industrialisation of Australia, and it is prepared, where necessary, to impose additional protective tariffs for this purpose."

This suggests that it is your intention that Australia shall retain her National Sovereignty in this field.

I raise this point because, almost without exception, whenever we are asked to ratify an International Agreement, it involves the surrender of a measure of our National Sovereignty.

If the powerful unseen forces which work behind the political scenes of the world "run true to form," it is almost certain the final agreement for an International Trade Organisation will contain provisions whereby member nations will be required to submit proposed tariff alterations to a World Executive Authority for approval; that approval or rejection will be determined by a voting procedure which ipso facto usurps our sovereignty in this field.

I sincerely hope our delegates will be well-instructed in this respect and will make it clear to the Conference that Australia is not prepared to submit to this form of organisation.

—Yours faithfully, L. S. BULL.

HELP TO GET YOUR TAXES DOWN

Tax-reduction demand-letter forms are now obtainable from The Honorary Secretary, Victorian League of Rights, 9 Durham Road, Surrey Hills, E.10, Vic. The price of the forms is 2/- per 50/- or 3/6 per 100, post-free.

In addition to canvassing fellow-citizens, it is suggested that actionists who intend doing something about distributing forms should contact individuals in as many organisations as possible with a view to enlisting their aid.

This is an issue in which Laborites, Liberals and others of different political views, can co-operate for their individual and mutual benefit. Individuals in these organisations are, we are sure, just waiting for a lead to go into action.

The "New Times" is most anxious to receive progress reports as the campaign advances in the various centres.

Write for your tax-reduction demand-letter forms NOW, and let us know what YOU are doing from time to time.



ALBERTA'S PREMIER MANNING

ahead and introduce the Social Credit we have been fighting so strenuously for during the last 14 years.

If you read our paper, "The Canadian Social Creditor," you will realise that we take second place to none in our fight against Communism and Socialism.

Hoping this explanation will help you to understand the situation more clearly.

—Yours sincerely, (signed) N. B. JAMES, M.L.A., Secretary, Social Credit Board.

THE AUTOMATIC FACTORY: MACHINES WITHOUT MEN

Eric W. Leaver, research physicist, and Dr. J. J. Brown, physicist and writer, were associated with Canada's wartime research in Toronto.

Imagine a clean, spacious factory with the production floor barren of men. Only a few technicians walk about on a balcony above, watching control panels. Raw materials flow in by conveyor, move through a series of machines and emerge as finished and packaged products—radios, refrigerators, fountain pens, tractors or what you will.

This factory of tomorrow will be as different from the present manufacturing establishment as a hydro-electric plant is different from an old steam-power installation fed by a line of boiler-tenders and men digging coal. Once a hydroelectric unit is installed, all that remains is to control and distribute the power. The same, in principle, will be true of the factory of the future.

Nowhere is modern man more obsolete than on the factory production floor. Already we have machines that see better than eyes, calculate more reliably than brains, record more accurately than memory, and act faster and better than hands. These devices never feel hunger or fatigue. They can do everything a workman can, and do it faster, better and continuously.

The continuous-flow system brought entirely automatic production to wartime chemicals, petroleum, rubber, and atomic materials. Oak Ridge [atomic plant] is run from a central control room linked to some ten miles of instrument panels, with fewer than 20 human operators to the mile.

THREE BASIC MACHINE UNITS

The fully automatic factory requires three basic types of machine units, all of which exist today. First there must be devices to give and receive information. We already have these in dozens of forms. For example, we are using photoelectric cells to "see" for checking purposes; microphones and vibration pickups for detecting differences in pressure; punch-card systems for recording and repeating information; and we have almost incredible electronic tube counters that actually calculate.

The second class of basic machine unit is an electronic device that accepts information fed into it and in turn feeds controlled power to the machines that actually make things. Such equipment is now widely used.

The third class of machine units perform actual manufacturing operations. They are in wide use for such diverse operations as cutting, forming, assembling and painting specific products. An automatic screw machine, for example, makes use of fingers to feed materials, an automatic device to grip them, and moving arms to carry a cut-off tool.

FULLY AUTOMATIC MACHINES

In most cases industry has used automatic machines to do specialised jobs. The authors propose to combine a number of such machines in a series to perform all the operations required to produce and assemble a complete product. This complete production machine will be highly adaptable; its components can easily be rearranged to make an entirely different product.

To give versatility to automatic production we propose what we call a hand-arm machine, using many present automatic-holding devices. Basically it will consist of an articulated arm mounted in a turntable. The free end is equipped with a holding fixture—gripping fingers, vise or magnet, depending on the nature of the operation. In the base are mechanisms to pivot and flex the arm, and move the holding fixture. This machine is capable of all the motions of a workman's arm; the hand itself can be rotated at the wrist. It already exists in prototype.

Suppose we want to make a certain part, say a brass ring with internal thread to

hold the microphone in a telephone handset. The sequence of operations is recorded on a perforated paper roll, like an endless player-piano roll, with the perforations corresponding to the operations the machine tool must perform to make raw brass tubing into brass rings. An informational unit translates the perforations into electrical impulses, which are transmitted to hand-arm and fabricating machines. During fabrication the perforations in the roll may dictate changes of tools in the holding fixture. The finished brass ring is dropped on a conveyor belt, where it passes inspection detectors, which discard it if any fault shows up.

The automatic factory will be made up of many production-machine units like the one described above, each making a single part, and all linked through a central master control panel. Suppose we carry on with the telephone handset. The first hand-arm machine in the assembly line picks up a black bakelite case and places it in a jig which holds it and moves along for other hand-arms to insert the cord, earphone subassemblies and other parts, while smaller hand-arms fasten them in place with screws. When the completed telephone reaches the end of the line, the jig releases it on a conveyor belt for final inspection and automatic packaging.

POSSIBILITIES AND PROBLEMS

An economy that makes full use of such automatic machinery will be so different from the present that it will constitute a new industrial order. Producing 24 hours a day, factories will turn out cheaper goods in greater volume. Goods will also be better, because the machines will achieve much greater precision in manufacture.

Interchangeability of basic machine-tool units will allow a manufacturer to meet sudden changes in the market. If a different product is to be made, new specifications are set up in the master controls. Teams of technicians rearrange the production units. Then continuous operation is started again. A maker of vacuum cleaners, for example, noting a bottleneck in the delivery of phonograph motors by regular suppliers, could in a matter of days slip in a short run of phonograph motors.

Such versatility would keep new products coming faster. To make a new item a manufacturer must now scrap most of his present machines. Nobody today makes phonographs that play complete symphonies without pause. Technically it is possible, but the industry has an investment of many millions of dollars in equipment now used to produce the old four-minute records.

During the war, industry came out with more radically new products in three years than in the previous 30. But the consumer is wondering what has happened to all the marvellous new devices he has been reading about. Until we get a flexible system of machine production, we cannot readily get really new cars, trains, refrigerators, homes.

The automatic factory may well loose waves of unemployment. But the long-range benefits are hardly to be contested. It is better to regiment machines than men. And in the long run the new machines will be valuable only if there is a mass market. Development of automatic production lines would demand a highly skilled force of technicians and operators. By the use of training programmes, a shorter workweek, and other devices, the shocks of transition could be cushioned.

So potentially efficient a production system makes the two-or-three day week economically feasible. The new machines can emancipate the worker forever from stultifying, monotonous toil.

Significant Political Pointers

(Continued from page 1.)

vehicle broke down. He said, I suppose you would."

"This has now happened, and 12 jobs will probably have to stop early next week."
—Letter to Melbourne "Age" of January 15.

Recent correspondence in the Melbourne "Argus" exposes the alleged efficiency, even judged by orthodox financial costing, of socialistic electricity schemes as compared with private organisations. Mr. Edmund G. Barker points out in the "Argus" of January 8 that Sydney people obtain electric current at a much cheaper rate than that in Melbourne, the reason being that private enterprise is also in the field in Sydney. In the "Argus" of January 23, Mr. Barker wrote:

"In my letter ('Argus,' 8/1/47) I pointed out how private enterprise benefited Sydney users of electrical current. Your correspondent (22/1/47) has confirmed this, but does not explain that in Queensland, two miles from where the State Government generates by water power, in 1939 people only two miles from this generating point found they could generate the electrical current they required from their own equipment at a much lower cost than the Government's charge of 8d per unit. In Victoria private enterprise was willing to supply Melbourne, if not Victoria, with

current based upon 1/2d per unit, but because the Victorian Government was then toying with the Morwell brown coal scheme it would not grant the franchise this company required."

The Victorian Government responsible for restricting private enterprise and starting the socialistic State Electricity Commission was an "anti-Socialist" Government!

It was recently pointed out in these notes how administrative costs increase by over £100 the price of each house being built by the New South Wales Housing Commission. A correspondent in the Melbourne "Age" of January 13 offered the following pertinent criticism of the Victorian Housing Commission:

"Despite the Premier's statements on housing I cannot see in what part of the State £15,000,000 worth of building work has been completed.

"There is over £8,000,000 worth of building work at present uncompleted. Nearly 4000 jobs were held up at the end of last year, which is an increase of over 100 per cent, since January 1946.

"The Housing Commission completed 1265 houses in 1946. At the beginning of that year it claimed it would build at the rate of 12,000 per year. Each house built by the Commission during the past year was

debited with £30 for administration costs. Housing Commission costs are 88 per cent, above the 1939 figures. When it sells its houses—if it sells them—will ratepayers have to foot another 50 per cent, write-off?" In August, 1945, State "Hansard" reports Mr. Cain as saying, "I cannot see any justification for permitting the Commission to continue along the present lines." Are the lines any different in January 1947? When will the Housing Commission submit its annual report to Parliament for 1945 and 1946 in accordance with Section 47 of the Housing Act 1938?"

Speaking in Toronto, Canada, John Epstein, Director of the Society of International Understanding, provided an interesting observation on why most big newspapers give a Leftist twist to their news:

"By request from a member of the audience Mr. Epstein spoke particularly of the situation in Spain of which the newspapers mainly gave a twisted picture. This twist was largely due to the newspaper idea of an inevitable drift to the Left. He had asked a leading London editor why the newspapers played up the Leftists far beyond their importance and the editor had said it was always more interesting to write of change and revolution than of things staying as they are." (Vide Melbourne "Advocate," January 15.)

Keith Feiling's recently published life of Neville Chamberlain should end for all time the bitter abuse directed against the British Prime Minister who refused to sacrifice his country for international gangsters. Extracts from Chamberlain's letters prove beyond all doubt that he realised that France was a weak reed to lean upon and that Russia was deliberately trying to get Great Britain involved in war with Germany in 1938. For those who think Chamberlain did not know what he was doing at Munich, the following extract from a letter dated May 25, 1940, should prove instructive:

"It is clear as daylight that, if we had to fight in 1938, the results would have been far worse. If full access is obtained to all the records, it will be seen that I realised from the beginning our military weakness and did my best to postpone, if I could not avert, the war . . ."

Chamberlain also observed that he had to "fight every yard against both Labor and Liberal leaders." These "leaders" wanted war in 1938, just as did the powerful international Jewish group in America.
—E.D.B.

NATIONALIST NEWS FROM THE U.S.A.

(Mostly Missing in the Daily Press.)

In the "Australian" daily press, practically all cable "news" from the United States is selected and/or "slanted" (before or after transmission, or both) according to the internationalist, pro-Judaic viewpoint. Therefore, for the information of our readers, we publish the following exclusive items provided by the Nationalist News Service (but it does not automatically follow that we endorse all the persons and policies associated with the N.N.S. or kindred organisations): —

WASHINGTON, November 12, 1946. Representatives of ex-Governor Harold Stassen, the candidate of the Internationalists for President of the United States, are trying to make an undercover deal with the P.A.C. [Political Action Committee—a Left-wing organisation] for 1948.

Henry Wallace, Henry Morgenthau, James Roosevelt, Eleanor Roosevelt and their ilk are operating within the Democratic Party on a "rule or ruin" basis. They prefer to see the Democrats lose in 1948, hoping that by 1952 the pro-Stalin elements within the Democrat Party can recover control.

A new chain of Communist periodicals is being organised from coast to coast, designed to make Americans pro-Russians. Millions of mysterious dollars are being raised for this propaganda purpose.

In view of the recent victories in the Congressional elections, new legislation will be introduced designed to reduce our income taxes at least 25 per cent. The leadership will be taken by the Republican Party and certain conservative Southern Democrats.

Hundreds and thousands of automobiles are being shipped to foreign countries where there are no ceiling prices. This accounts for the inability of many Americans to get automobiles.

David Eli Lenthal, who has been appointed to head the Atom Bomb Commission, has been a playmate and bedfellow of the most notorious left-wingers in the United States.

Hollywood motion picture producers are preparing a special feature film built around the life of Gerald L. K. Smith. The title of the film will be "Violence." The purpose of the film will be character assassination, smear and another attempt to destroy the leadership of the America First.

The B'nai B'rith, the Anti-Defamation League, aided by Walter Winchell, and others, are now in a campaign to impeach United States Attorney-General Tom Clark. Clark, it will be recalled, recently made an effective speech against Communism. He revealed that over 2000 aliens, mostly refugees, were coming into America every day illegally. He announced a plan to limit immigration. He fired the pet of the Anti-Defamation League, O. John Rogge, who was the Special Prosecutor of the 33 so-called seditious,

Now that the P.A.C. and the left-wingers have been repudiated in our general elections, look out for violence, strikes, fighting

Notes on the News

(Continued from page 1)

could lead to, is found in a report by Dr. V. Riddell after a tour of the British zone in Germany, viz.: "Public health methods and training in Germany were 15 years behind developments in Britain. Administration of anaesthetics was absolutely primitive, yet there was an atmosphere of complacency and self-satisfaction . . . An enormous number of unnecessary amputations was a quick and easy way out for young army doctors." Their docility and subservience he attributes to the Nazi (National Socialist) regime's policy of blind obedience to superiors. Those conditions are symptomatic of all Socialist set-ups. This should be a warning against making doctors agents of "the State," to which all confidences would be surrendered.

BREAD "BUNGLE": While further bread cuts are threatened in England, newspapers say "grain was so plentiful that there would soon be a hunt for buyers." The British public is said to be baffled and angry, as there is a strong suspicion that "price" has much to do with the problem. Back on December 12, Jewish food dictator Strachey told the Commons that America had given Britain permission to purchase wheat and flour. Just fancy once-free Great Britain depending on "permission" from another country to obtain her food supply, and fancy a representative of an alien anti-British race being in a position to dictate what food Britishers shall have. Ye Gods! —O.B.H.

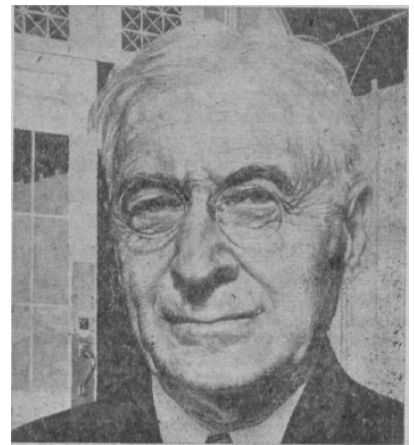
LETTERS TO VICTORIAN PRESS

Mr. Eric Butler reports that, as far as can be discovered, well over 50 per cent, of the Victorian country, provincial and suburban press printed his first of a proposed series of monthly letters. The first letter was well featured in many papers, and there has been some favourable comment. It is estimated that the first letter was read by at least 150,000 readers.

The second letter, dealing with the menace of the undisclosed Communists and the menace of Government by bureaucracy, has now been posted out, and once again all Victorian readers are asked to co-operate in letting Mr. Butler know (by writing to him c/o Box 1226L, G.P.O., Melb.) if the letter appears in their local papers. Also, and very important, should any correspondence appear in local papers as a result of Mr. Butler's letters, readers are urged to forward it to Mr. Butler immediately.

in the streets, and all sorts of Communist-provoked trouble designed to render our industrial and military equipment chaotic.

Molotov of Russia and Bernard Baruch have been seen frequently hobnobbing in



BERNARD BARUCH

New York City nightclubs and other dining and drinking places.

"Jewish Life" is the name of a new Communist paper being launched in New York City. It is being underwritten by a periodical published in the Yiddish language known as "Morning Freiheit." For years the "Morning Freiheit" has been one of the strongest Communist newspapers in America, working exclusively among the Jews.

Kenneth Goff, National Director of Christian Youth for America, as well as executive secretary of the N.Y.L. (Nationalist Youth League), is rapidly becoming one of the nation's most effective crusaders in behalf of Nationalism. Goff is a former Communist. He joined the Communist Party about the same time as Mr. Budenz, who, as editor of the "Daily Worker" (official Communist paper), recently deserted the Communist Party and returned to Christianity.

Molotov of Russia has been living on Long Island in a 50-room mansion. It was formerly the home of George D. Pratt, of the Standard Oil Company.

THE REPUBLICAN VICTORY IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

By C. H. DOUGLAS

(From the "Social Crediter," England, Nov. 23 and 30, 1946.)

Since quite a large proportion of the electorate of the United States do not understand the Constitution of their own country, still less that of European nations, and the same commentary is applicable to all but a small minority of our own "democracy", it is perhaps desirable to make clear certain fundamental differences between them. Without an understanding of these differences, no estimate of the significance of the recent elections is possible.

The first point to bear in mind is that the United States is, as its name suggests, a Federation of sovereign States, 48 in number, and has only such powers as the States have agreed to relinquish to the Federal authority. As is invariably the case in Federal groups, and as is happening in Canada and Australia, a constant semi-secret struggle goes on to "centralise" State powers in Washington, the seat of Federal Government. Without going into the details of this most vital issue, it is, nevertheless, easy to see that one major effect is to over-emphasise the concern of Congress with Foreign Affairs, a subject which, until recently has, in Great Britain, been dealt with by the Foreign Office. Perhaps the best method of assessing the virtues of these different systems is to compare the prestige of a British Ambassa-

tor of the 19th century with that of an American Ambassador of the same period. The recent elections were Federal elections, and those matters, of which Foreign Policy is the most important, which have been relinquished by the States to the Federal Government are therefore primarily and expressly involved, and because under the curious inversion in which we live, Foreign Policy dominates domestic policy, the power of the Federal Government has been immensely enhanced over that of the States.



MAJOR C. H. DOUGLAS.

being elected, there is nothing inherently impossible in, say, the re-election of Mr. Truman, a Democrat. The position then would be much as though we had a Conservative Government in power with Mr. Aneurin Bevan as Prime Minister, with the difference that Mr. Truman, unlike a British Prime Minister in theory, does not derive his powers, which are immense, from Parliament, but from the Constitution—a very different matter. It is perhaps unnecessary to observe that the names Republican and Democrat convey no information whatever. The situation is made still more complex because, while the Left-wing organisations vote with the Democrats, the most solidly Democratic vote, that of the "solid South," corresponds in actual personal opinion more nearly to a genuine Tory vote than that of most of the Republicans.

POLITICS AND FINANCE

With this outline in mind it is interesting to notice the opinion of a competent American observer, Mr. George Sessions Perry:

"In practice, the Federal Government, in whose behalf Washington toils, is a modern adaptation of feudalism, in which power is exercised, not by squads of yeomen, but by blocks of ballots, which, generally, are steered by coalitions of the ballot-controlling lords of various economic, racial, religious or regional realms."

D'markrazi, in fact.

Mr. Perry uses the word "feudalism" in the usual, incorrect, sense of power without obligations, but with this exception his estimate of the d'markrazi of the Federal Government seems reasonably accurate, and might, at first sight, be taken as applicable to our own Parliamentary system. But there are real differences. The American Senate is a real power; the House of Lords is not; the President of the United States is a real, not a derived power, and no amount of Congressional action can depose him. Put shortly, the contemporary, so-called British, Government is an absolute dictatorship; the Federal Government is hamstrung from its desire to become one by the American Constitution. It is, of course, true that, by a system of impartially subscribing very large sums to the election and other funds of the President, Senators, and Congressmen of both Parties, a considerable degree of centralisation of power in the hands of international finance has been achieved, but it would be a mistake to assume that this is complete. "Bretton Woods" was directed almost as much against certain powers in the United States as against ourselves. And the first deduction we can draw is that the Republican victory is a blow to "Bretton Woods."

OPPOSED TO SOCIALISM

The second point to note is that Socialism, of the London-School-of-Economics-Sir-Ernest - Cassell - British-Labour-Government

type, which is in fact nothing but a development of the Military State of Bismarck with modifications by the German-Jewish bankers such as Warburg, Ballin, Deutsch, etc., had precisely the same ancestry as Roosevelt's New Deal; and it would be a profound mistake to underrate the hatred engendered by Roosevelt and his cohorts of Frankfurters, Morgenthau, Cohens, etc. Every effort has been made to play down the fact that a monumental crash in industry in 1939 was only averted by the war—the P.E.P. indiscretion in remarking that "only in war or under threat of war" would they get their way, is thoroughly appreciated by the Republican leaders, and the repeal of war powers which Roosevelt used so unscrupulously, as did our own Government, will be the first concern of a Republican Administration. From that we can easily deduce a fundamental antagonism between the Daltons, Stracheys, Aneurin Bevan, Shinwells, etc., who may be regarded as consciously or unconsciously the tools of the German-American bankers and World Planners such as Baruch, and, on the other hand, allies of the Henry Fords, and possibly the Morgans, who, for whatever reason, oppose collectivism, and stand for "the American way of life." It is not necessary to take the protestations of this latter group at quite their face value to be able to acknowledge the reality of the antagonism, and the trick of calling them reactionaries, as distinct from the "progressive" Socialists, is rather shop-soiled.

It is to be hoped that the gravity of this situation will not be underrated. The Republicans look on the British Labour Government as a "horizontal" menace, which, of course, it is. Stratification is of the very essence of it. It is a fact of experience that a horizontal menace can always be converted into a "vertical" (national) war, just as Stalin boasted the converse. Five minutes' reading of "Russian" propaganda, which attributes all danger to world peace to the machinations of capitalism against the peace loving, democratic, Soviets, is sufficient to demonstrate that point.

FACTORS IN THE FUTURE

There is a tendency, almost amounting to a rule, for Left-wing Forces to operate from behind a Liberal screen—a condition of affairs particularly marked in the Wilson and Roosevelt Administrations, during which the

ERIC BUTLER ADDRESSES FURTHER ANTI-TAXATION MEETINGS

Mr. Eric Butler addressed successful meetings at Camperdown, Ballarat, and Pirron Yallock last week. He is using the anti-taxation campaign to give a background picture of the present terrible state of the world and to expose the individuals responsible. Taxation is, of course, only one of the major weapons of control being used against the individual.

On Sunday, January 26, Mr. Butler and Mr. Cedric Turner did some house-to-house canvassing at Camperdown, and found a ready response to the anti-taxation campaign. On Tuesday afternoon, January 28, prior to the meeting that evening, they canvassed Camperdown businessmen, and found well over 90 per cent, were keen to sign demand-forms. Those signing are readily donating a few pence to cover the cost of forms and the posting of them. The Camperdown local paper featured Mr. Butler's address on its front page.

The Ballarat meeting on Thursday, January 30, was arranged at short notice, but a small but attentive meeting decided to form a Ballarat Voters' Policy Association and get an anti-taxation campaign under way immediately. The honorary secretary of the association is Mr. J. Lannen, Collard-street. He will be pleased to hear from supporters in the Federal electorate of Ballarat. The Ballarat daily, the "Courier," gave Mr. Butler every co-operation. An excellent report of his address appeared on the editorial page.

The excellent attendance at the Pirron Yallock meeting on Friday, January 31, was the result of hard work by Mr. W. McGuinness and Mr. Roy Kent. Approximately 38 were in attendance, an excellent result for such a small centre. Supplies of demand forms were in keen demand after the meeting.

After a business meeting of the Social Credit Action Group last Monday, February 3, Mr. Butler left for Mildura on Tuesday. After his South Australian tour, under the auspices of the South Australian League of Rights, he will return to Melbourne to speak under the auspices of the Victorian League of Rights at their first public meeting, in the Assembly Hall on Friday, February 27.

ACTION GROUP'S FINANCIAL APPEAL

£13 Per Week Guaranteed For 1947

The financial appeal of the Social Credit Action Group closed this week with a total guaranteed yearly amount of £660/8/-.

The activities of the Group will be limited by the finances obtained, but donors may rest assured that no efforts will be spared to achieve the maximum of results.

The Social Credit Action Group desires to thank all who have donated to its fighting funds, and wishes to assure those who have not subscribed that financial aid, no matter how small, is always welcome. It is never too late to send in your donation. The money will be well and wisely spent.

Weekly Amount	Donors Required	Acknowledgments	Donors Obtained
5/-	25	Previously acknowledged, 11	11
4/-	50	Previously acknowledged, 6	6
2/-	100	Previously acknowledged, 32; Miss L. Glen Iris, Vic.; D.M.C., South Yarra, Vic.; P. & M., Colac, Vic.	35
1/-	200	Previously acknowledged, 28; W.A.B.A., Kyvalley, Vic.; E.L.W., Shepparton, Vic.; R.G.F., Horsham, Vic.	31
6d	400	Previously acknowledged, 78; J.N., Rochester, Vic.; J.B., Lakes Entrance, Vic.; J.E.S., Surrey Hills, Vic.; F.H.A.S., Upper Barron, Qld.; E.W.D., Kew, Vic.; N.G.B., Seddon, Vic.	84
3d.	800	Previously acknowledged, 118; A.C.B., Plenty, Vic.; M.L.H.S., Stawell, Vic.; V. B. Colamon, N.S.W.; and H.A.N., Auburn, Vic.; A.K.P., Benteigh, Vic.; L.M., Armadale, Vic.; B.D., Pirron Yallock, Vic.; the following person has donated three threepences weekly: E.D.W., Colac, Vic.	128

important matter was to find out who was the Court favourite, for the moment, of the Houses, Strausses, Frankfurters, Schiffs or Cohens, who surrounded the President, together with such people as Sidney Hillman, "Tommy" Corcoran, "Sammy the Rose" (Roseman) or James Farley, expressively known as "fixers." My impression is that this is less true in a Republican Government, and that such men as Senator Robert Taft (son of President Taft) are powers in their own right. Senator Taft is an able man, consistently opposed to Labour Unions, which he recognises as a racket, to price controls (not necessarily price regulation) and to "the interference of Government in business." This may, of course, mean a large number of different things. He is quite probably the next President, although the Jewish vote is certain to strain every nerve to defeat his nomination—probably through Governor Dewey.

Not overlooking the "fixers" behind the scenes on both sides of the Atlantic, it is still fairly evident that we are not exactly the kind of Government, which is likely to be popular in Washington. And it must not be forgotten that Mr. Winston Churchill is not regarded with undue favour either. If, then, we are to have any chance of co-operation with Washington in the next six years, we had better think hard and fast

IMPORTANT SYDNEY MEETING

Sydney readers will be interested to know that Mr. Eric Butler will address a special anti-taxation meeting in the Lower Adyer Hall, Bligh-street, Sydney, on Tuesday, March 4. All Sydney readers are requested to help make this important meeting a big success.

"THE MYSTERIOUS PROTOCOLS"

The book published under the above title contains the actual text of the "Protocols of The Learned Elders of Zion." There is also a summary of each "Protocol" and subject matter relating it to present-day events. It is available from the United Electors of Australia, McEwan House, 343 Little Collins-street, Melbourne, at 2/7d posted. Make sure of your copy by ordering now.

BRISBANE MEETING

Brisbane readers are asked not to forget Mr. Eric Butler's meeting in the School of Arts, Ann-street, on Thursday, March 6. This will be the first meeting of Mr. Butler's Queensland tour, and readers are requested to co-operate with the Electoral Campaign, 142 Adelaide-street, Brisbane, in making this meeting a big success. Once again we appeal to all those Queensland readers who can arrange a meeting for Mr. Butler at their centre to contact Mr. A. W. Noakes, Hon. Secretary of the Electoral Campaign, IMMEDIATELY.

NOTE FOR N.S.W. SUPPORTERS

At the conclusion of his Queensland tour, which will probably be early in May, Mr. Butler will be available for any meeting in New South Wales on his way back to Victoria. Those who desire to make use of Mr. Butler's services are urged to contact him immediately, in order that he may ascertain whether there is sufficient support for a series of meetings in New South Wales. Mr. Butler can be written to care of Box 1226L, G.P.O., Melbourne.

DON'T MISS THIS

Extra copies of last week's special anti-taxation issue of the "New Times" are available at the "New Times" Office, McEwan House, 343 Little Collins Street, Melbourne. (Postal address: Box 1226L, G.P.O., Melbourne.)

The price to you, for a parcel of these extra copies, is 2/- per dozen, post free.

A supply of them will help you to further the tax-reduction campaign, so write or call for your parcel without delay.

Printed by M. F. Canavan, 25 Cullinton-road, Hartwell, for the New Times Ltd., McEwan House, Melbourne.

PEOPLE'S PRESSURE ON PARLIAMENT

Mr. John M. Macara, honorary secretary of the non-party Western Suburbs (Sydney) Voters' Policy Association, sent the following letter to Mr. P. McDonald, secretary of the People's Union, Wingello House, Angel Place, Sydney:—

69 Lucas Road, Burwood, N.S.W.
4/1/47

Dear Sir, — This Association is very interested in your proposals advocating the compulsory secret ballot [in Trade Unions]. May I be permitted to put before your People's Union, one point which I believe is very important, i.e. —

Advocacy of any measure is a splendid start; but if it remains in the realm of advocacy, it will never go on the Statute Book. You are well aware that there is a well-organised and intelligent and active minority, very strongly opposed to such a measure, for if passed it would deprive them of a great power which they now wield, towards the disruption of society.

It will go on the Statute Book only when there is a stronger PRESSURE for it, than the operating pressure, which is now opposed to it. It is useless to look to Parliament as a source of the pressure we require. M.P.'s are mainly concerned in holding their seats, and being guided by self-interest (as we all largely are), they will be loath to oppose the present pressure un-

"THE NEED FOR ACTION"

Hear—

MR. JOHN JOHNSTONE

on—

Thursday, February 13, at 8 p.m.

at—

The Douglas Social Credit Movement of Victoria, "The Block," Melbourne. (Entrance through grille in Elizabeth Street.)

Chairman: Mr. Bruce H. Brown